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ON PAGE A-1

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U.S. PLANS TO SEEK ACTIONS BY ALLIES TO DETER QADDAFI

Hopes Concern About Libyan Will Result in Concerted International Pressure

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WASHINGTON, April 29 — The United States plans to consult with Britain and other allies, in the hope of converting the latest concern over Libyan activities into concerted international pressure on Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, Reagan Administration officials said today.

Until Britain severed diplomatic ties with Libya last Sunday after the shooting of a British police constable in London by someone inside the Libyan Embassy, only the United States had taken any action against the Libyans.

The Administration expelled all Libyan diplomats in 1981, advised all American companies and personnel to quit Libya and barred the importation of Libyan oil. There have been no American diplomats in Libya since 1980, after the American Embassy there was burned down.

No Support for U.S. Moves

The American moves, however, received no support from allies, some of which, like Italy, Britain, and France, have considerable economic ties to Libya.

The public outrage in Britain over Libya has led some officials in Washington to say they hope the United States will be more successful this time in fashioning a coordinated program of trade, economic and political sanctions at the minimum, and some support of covert action against Colonel Qaddafi at the maximum, officials said.

A high-level review is taking place in Washington among officials on the motives behind Colonel Qaddafi's latest actions. This review, one official said, is important because of differing estimates on what is motivating the

Libyan leader, who has been long known for his desire to spread his revolutionary Islam to other countries and for his belief that the West is on the decline.

Some American experts believe, the officials said, that the latest incidents, including the recent diplomatic confrontation with Britain, may have stemmed from Colonel Qaddafi's feeling that he was riding a crest of successes.

Others, however, say they think Colonel Qaddafi may be acting from a sense of desperation brought on by increased internal and outside opposition to his rule.

There have been reports of explosions and assassination attempts directed against Colonel Qaddafi and some of his closest collaborators, including his cousins, one of whom, Said Qaddafi el-Dam, serves as his international trouble-shooter. One report said Mr. Qaddafi was seriously wounded by one assassination attempt. But a different intelligence report said it was another cousin who was hurt.

If in fact the opposition has taken on significant dimensions, there might be some opportunity for secretly helping the opponents of Colonel Qaddafi, one official said.

"On a Roll"

But a senior State Department official, who seemed to reflect the more predominant view in the Administration, said Colonel Qaddafi was "on a roll," enthused by the weakness shown by Western countries in such places as Lebanon and in their failure to do much about Libya's actions.

President Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz have put Libya at the top of the list of "terrorist nations," and Mr. Shultz has reportedly told his staff, "We have to put Qaddafi in a box and close the lid."

Today, interviewed from Peking on the ABC News program "This Week," Mr. Shultz said he had no information that Colonel Qaddafi was in trouble at home. But he added, "If that's true, that's fine."

When Mr. Reagan and his top advisers return from China at the end of the week, discussions will be held on how best to approach the allies over Libya, as well as against the rising Administration concern over "state-directed terrorism," a State Department official said.

NATO Foreign Ministers to Meet

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers are due in Washington at the end of May for the regular spring meeting of the alliance. And Mr. Reagan and the leaders of Britain, France, Italy, Japan and West Germany are scheduled to meet in London in early June for the annual economic conference.

Both sessions will provide an opportunity, officials said, for confidential discussions on the matter. There have already been talks among intelligence and security officials on the terrorist threat, particularly in light of the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles in July and August.

One senior State Department official, however, was skeptical and cautioned against expecting any quick action by the allies, who have been reluctant to move against Libya, even when Libyan agents committed assassinations in their countries.

"We are facing a new chapter, and it is too early to say what can and will be done," the official said. "But the past shows that it is hard to translate outrage into specific actions. The Italians, for instance, have 20,000 workers in Libya. Do you think they want to pull them out? The British have 8,000. Even with the London mess, don't look for them to leave either."

Another department official said, "The West Europeans on the whole are a bunch of chickens when it comes to Libya, and don't think Qaddafi doesn't know it." He noted some European countries had released known assassins out of concern for the welfare of their own people in Libya, but then did nothing to close down relations with Libya.

U.S. Expelled Libyans in 1981

The United States expelled all Libyan diplomats in 1981, nearly a year after all American diplomats had left Libya. The United States has also barred the importation of Libyan oil, restricted the flow of technology to Libya and ordered all Americans to leave Libya.

The official who argued that Colonel Qaddafi was "on a roll" said the Libyan leader was "getting away literally with murder in country after country, laughing at the British for breaking diplomatic relations, which he does not find important anyway, bombing Sudan, without paying a price, keeping the French tied down in Chad, and seeing the Americans forced out of Lebanon by the success of terrorism."

This view was disputed by other officials, and some outside experts, with ties to the Libyan exiles abroad, who said there had been an increase in assassination attempts against Colonel Qaddafi in recent months, with signs that he has had to crack down again against dissident students, intellectuals, military officers and religious leaders.

In one explosion, one of Colonel Qaddafi's closest relatives was injured, the official said. "I think he is bugged by all this," the official said. "He does not like any opposition, abroad or at home. And he is very primitive about killing and torturing those he does not like. He likes it less when there are explosions close to him."

G. Henry M. Schuler of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, a longtime spe-

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